The Excise question occupied most of the session of the Assembly yesterday. Mr. Daly's bill was warmly advocated by its author, and as warmly opposed by Mr. Gilbert, who claimed that its pasge was urged only by liquor dealers and their paid attorneys, while it was opposed by all the better classes of society. Progress was reported. The Appropriation Bill was passed in the Senate. A bill was introduced to prevent fraud in the sale

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

WARM DEBATE ON THE DALY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY SPEECHES BY MR. DALY AND MR. GILBERT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 14.-The conflict over the Ex-ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The commetted of the class Law fairly began in the Assembly to-day. There have been long discussions in the Committee on Cities and in the Committee on Internal Affairs about the various bills modifying the law. but none seriously modifying it have been debated in either chamber of the Legislature until to-day. A war of petitions was flercely waged for several weeks in the sight of Senate and Assembly, but for a week past there has been only an occasional skirmish of this kind. The bill brought up for discussion, in Committee of the Whole, by these who favor a modification of the law and the skirmish of modification of the law, was Mr. Daly's Excise bill.

As is well known this bill modifies the Excise Law only so far as it applies to the City of New-York. A rumor had gone abroad that the bill would be debated, and consequently all the galleries of the Assembly Chamber were vaded by those interested in the btil. The speciators represented both the temperance and anti-temperance parties. There were only two speakers—Mr. James Daly, Anti-Tammany Democrat, and Mr. John I. Gibert, Republicau. They were excellent representa-tives of country and city. Mr. Daly expressed clearly the belief of many residents of the cities that the law of 1857 could be wisely replaced by one of less restrictive nature concerning the sale of and that the present law ought to be enforced. Mr. Daly's speech, although much shorter than Mr. Gilberts's, was sive, dealt somewhat in generalities, and the manner of the speaker at times was not attractive. Mr. Gilbert made a long speech-it took over an hour in delivleusly in earnest, was thoroughly informed about various Excise laws, was acquainted the history of the passage of the of 1870 by which it was attempted to repeal the famous law of 1857, and was convinced that any medification of the law would be a great calamons in flank and turned them. Altogether, the effect of the day's discussion was to strengthen the opponents of any modification of the law, even in its application to citles. Mr. Gilbert was heartily congratulated upon his brilliant speech, after adjournment, by many members. Below will be found extracts from the speeches of Mr. Daly and Mr. Gilbert :

THE DEBATE.

Mr. DALY-This bill I have abstained from moving till to-day, so as to give ample opportunity to members to examine it. According to the law of 1857, a license cannot be given to any person to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises unless he intends to keep an inn. For seven years the people lived under the belief that the law of 1870 repealed that of 1870. I maintain that it is a well-settled principle in chiese that a cause, however just, is not advanced by unjust means. The Saviour furned water into wine at the marriare festival. If he had chosen he could have promoted total abstineace by turning all the wine into water. There is something in human nature which revolts at a trick. The Legislature of New-York did not pass any remedial measure hist year. A chaotic condition of things followed the decision of the Court of Appeals in New-York City. Then it was that men of irrepreachable character were dragged from their steres at midnight and put into a felon's cell. The law of 1857 is not enforced in New-York. Whatever a law may be, I am in favor of its enforcement. It is the duty of the Legislature to modify or repeal it. I say that this Excise question has assumed great proportions throughout this State. I hope we will consider it dispassionately, antofinenced by liquor dealers or ten perfect community but for society as it is, The impression has gene abroad that the bill under discuscannot be given to any person to sell liquor to be drunk Violent attempts upon the part of a portion of the community to make war upon another portion is sure to be followed by defeat. There is, to-day, in New-York, a growing impression that it is the rulling policy of the rural districts to thwart all her desires. Let me tell the rural members that we do not come here as representatives of a conquered province. Have we not a community of interests I has beained me to see some of New-York's sons here traducing their own home. I challenge comparison with any city in the world. They try to humiliate their own city by declaring it the worst in the world.

Mr. Gilbert—This is undoubtedly one of the most important measures before us. I indorse what Mr. Daly

portant measures before us. I indorse what Mr. Daly says about the welfare of New-York; and it is because I am concerned for its welfare that I am opposed to this bill.
It is a city set upon a hill, and its light cannot be hid. Who are the persons who support this bill! No one, so far as I know, except the traffickers in liquor. The aggressive force of the movement comes from the liquor dealers in New-York. Their attorneys are here in this chamber, and have been here since the opening of the session. There is one, and there is one. Who are the men who oppose the bill? They are dishiterested; they represent the morality of the City of New-York. The bald, naked issue is: "Shall we have more intoxication in the City of New-York." Yet gentlemen say that it is a bill in the interest of temperance. At one time we are told that the law is not enforced, and at another time that it is foo rigorous. That is just what is the trouble with this law—it is too rigorous. The charce is made that the law is the result of a trick. When was the trick executed? Was it by those who passed the law of 1870! Was it by the Court of Appeals? It must have been one of the two. The speniar here gave an interesting history of the passage of the law of 1870. He charged that that law had in it a clause that was intended sirly to aboush the law of 1870 in the hard of their purpose. He then went on as follows: "The gentleman has referred to Christ's action at the marriage teast in Cana. That argument can bear no other interpretation than that the Beneficent One would, in this day favor the unrestrained saie of spirituous liquors, and look calmiy upon all the misery that would follow such use. That is biasphemous. The rum traffic not only strikes down National wealth, but strikes down the immortal spirit. Are you ready to approve of a bill which would increase all this rain and misery. The present law is not chaotic. On the contrary it is perfectly plam—loo plain for the marting and misery. The present law is not chaotic. On the contrary it is perfectly plam—loo plain for the marting and misery. The present law is not chaotic. On the contrary it is perfectly plam—loo plain for the marting had misery. The present law is not chaotic. On the contrary it is perfectly plam—loo plain for the marting had misery. The present law i far as I know, except the traffickers in liquor. The aggressive force of the movement comes from the of the people of New-York has brought these men here in swarms, to have a different law pussed. We should say to them, "Get thee behind me. Satan." Moral sua-sion would be useless without wise legislation to aid it. The Legislature ought not to pass a bill which would add to the non-producers.

The committee rose, and progress was reported on the bill.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE WORK. THE QUESTION OF A LONG RECESS-THE APPROPRIA-

TIONS BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE-PROTECTION OF MILK DEALERS AND CONSUMERS. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
ALBANY, Feb. 14.—It has been proposed ALBANY, Feb. 14.—It has been proposed by many members that the Legislature should take a recess from February 15 to February 25—ten days. A recess has been taken for years about February 22, Washington's birthday, but such a long vacation has not been taken by any Legislature since 1869. There has been considerable opposition to the movement, country members declaring that they would prefer to work during ien days at this time of the session rather than have it prolonged ten days in the Spring when their farms will need attending to. The employes of the two houses, whose pay would go on during the recess, are naturally desirous of a vacation and have done all in their power to bring it about. The Senate is supposed to favor the adjournment, but the Assembly's temper concerning it is in doubt. Speaker Husted has 'arnestly opposed any adjournment, thinking it 'a duty of members to do the work they are generously paid by the State to do. To-day there was an amusing cossode in the Assembly relative to the proposed long adjournment. Every member knew that it was absolutely necessary that the resolution for the adjournment should be presented to-day. The debate over Mr. Daly's Excise bill consumed all the time of the Assembly up almost to its regular hour of adjournment, 2 o'clock. No sooner had the Assembly ceased considering that bill than Mr. Bergen. of Brooklyn, moved that the Assembly adjourn. Upon hearing this motion, Mr. Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, leaped out into the centre aisle, waving frantically a paper, and vociferously shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" Every one supposed it was a motion for a ten-days' adjournment. The Speaker evidently thought so, also, for se took no notice of Mr. Worth, rattled off, at lightung speed, the formula of worth respecting adjournment, by many members that the Legislature should take

and declared the House adjourned till to-morrow. No resolution having been presented to the Assembly, to-day, regarding the adjournment, the tenday movement is universally regarded at an ond. Every resolution for such adjournment has to be over for a day it a single member objects, and it is well known that a score of members would object to such swift action. The Legislature regularly adjourns on Fridays till the succeeding Monday, so that the resolution if offered to-morrow would go over till next Monday. The resolution mass offered in the Senate by Senator Elliek, but Senator Jacobs objecting to its immediate consideration it went over till to-morrow.

The Senate considered the Appropriations Bill, to-day, and passed it. Only two amendments of importance were made: one increasing the appropriation for the support of the Western Asylum for Deaf Mutes from \$13,750 to \$17,875; and the appropriation for the Western House of Refuge from \$40,000 to \$70,000.

"An act for the protection of dairymen and dealers in milk and to prevent deception in the sale of milk," was introduced by Senator St. John. It provides that canseontalming skinnord milk shall be stamped with the words "Skimmed Milk," and that every can of milk shall be stamped with the name of side county from which it comes. Persons disobeying the law are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined \$50.

The bill granting free pussage through toil states and over ferries to members of the National Guard when on military duty was reported favorably to the Senate, to-day, by the Committee on Milita. The Union Ferry Company, of Eroeklyn, is to be called into courf. Senator Jacobs offered a resolution, which was passed to-day, authorizing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation "to send for previous and papers" when considering the bill "relative to the fare to be charged by the Union Ferry Company." This bill reduces the rate of ferringe to I cent for foot passengers at all hours of the day and night.

IN FAVOR OF POOL-SELLING.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL RELIEVING RACING AS-SOCIATIONS FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE ACT AGAINST POOL-SELLING.

ALBANY, Feb. 14 .- Some of the points made to-day before the Schate committee to which was referred the bili relating to racing associations are given

ferred the bill relating to racing associations are given below:

The object of the bill is to relieve the legally organized racing and trotting associations of this State from the ruinous effects of the Pool Bill of last session. That bill was originally designed to forbid pool-selling on elections. No desire, no wish of any one had been expressed to apply it to tracing associations. In the twelve years since racing was revived, not a solitary petition, complaint or request has ever been made to the Legislature to have pool-selling on the race courses forbidden. And yet, in a moment, without warning, without cause or provocation, the vast amount of property neemminated in racing and breeding establishments, is turned to asises. The racing grounds are turned into waste lands, the buildings are useless, the thoroughbred stock is reduced to iess than 25 cents on the dollar, and the trotting stock also greatly depreciated. The legislation of all other countries is, and has ever been, to encourage racing, with the design of improving the breed of horses. The only country or State in the world that has ever passed a law against pools—which is simply a public sweepstake—is the State of New-York. Unless relieved by this bill, every racing association in this State is ruined. The receipts of Jerome Park—which, in 1876, amounted to \$71,061—fell off last year under the operation of the Pool Bill to \$26,487. All the other associations are similarly affected.

If racing associations are abolished, the improvement of the breed of horses will cease. The export of horses to the race of the property of

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

REPORTING TO UNSEAT ANOTHER MEMBER-REDIS-TRICTING BILLS PASSED-PROPOSED PIPE-LINE THROUGH THE STATE-PROPOSITION TO PUR-CHASE AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE IRIB'NE.] TRENTON, Feb. 14.-The work of unseating Republican members has begun in earnest. Yesterday the House Elections Committee reported to unseat Mr. Cooper, of Morris, the Republican leader, and this morning the majority report says very emphatically that Mr. stituents. The majority of the committee declare Charles Marsh entitled to the seat. This conclusion they arrive at by throwing out the entire vote of Franklin Township. The minority report very clearly says that if Mr. Marsh had received more than six votes in Franklin Township, it would be very easy for him to produce the mea to make affidavit to the same. In the opinion of all not fully blassed by partisauship, this is another Democratic outrage, tending to break down the will of the people fairly expressed at the ballot-box. Messrs. Dusenbary and Keasbey are the minority mea-bers of the committee. Mr. Patilips presented an affi-dayit of William B. Stanley and John B. Keivey denying that they were infimused by Mr. Philips to vote for him, or influenced to procure any one to vote for Phil-lips, and that there never was a fairer election. Mr. Matthews said the proper time to have postered the per titlon was to the committee before they submitted their report. Mr. Phillips made a strong asseveration that he had acted honestly, and without fraud or intimida-tion, and appealed to the House to see that his rights were protected. He also presented an affidavit from a number of Democrats stating that they had voted for Phillips without coercion. On motion of Mr. Matthews it was decided to print the majority and minority reports and make the matter a special order for Wednesday morning next. Mr. Matthews offered the following,

which was adopted:

Resolved (Senate concurring), That the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings inquire and report as to the expediency of having the State purchase a property in Trenton for the use and purposes of a Governor's residence, and that said Committee report at their earliest convenience.

In the House Mr. DeWitt introduced a supplement to

the General Canal Law, which amends section twenty as follows: "That the provisions of this bill shall only be construed to authorize the construction of any canal follows: "That the provisions of this bill shall only be construed to authorize the construction of any canal within the limits of any incorporated city, after the consent of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen or Common Council of said city shall first have been obtained." The bills to redistrict Monmouth and Hudson Counties, and the sapplement to the Enzabeth charter—all political bills, in the interest of the Democrats—were passed. In the discussion on one of the political bills Speaker Egan took the floor, and gave notice that all dilatory motions would avail nothing, as the bill was bound to go through, line for line and word for word. Dominie Robinson replied that it was doubtless true, but that he felt like the man who fell in with highwaymen and was robbed, and who asked one of them to shoot through the breast of his coat, so that he might appear to his friends to have made a desperate resistance. Dominie Robinson, Parson Kates and the Rev. Dr. Voorhees, during many of the debates, fill the places of the lawyers of last assisting, by doing most of the talking.

Among the bills passed in the House this afternoon the following are the most inportant: Supplement to the charter of Hoboken, relative to the office of Mayor; an Act providing a method for the decreasing of capital stock of corporations; an Act authorizing the receipt in instalments of certain taxes; supplement to the charter of Cape May City; an Act to establish a County Poor-house and farm in Hunterdon County.

In the Senate Mr. Ward introduced an act constituting A. B. Woodruff, Samuel F. Bigelow, Robert S. Green,

A. B. Woodruff, Samuel F. Bigelow, Robert S. Green, James Moore, and William Keeney a body corporate for the purpose of conveying through the State crude na-tural oils, other fluids, liquids, vapors, etc., by means of

tural oils, other fluids, liquids, vapors, etc., by means of pipes. Mr. Rabe presented a concurrent resolution which expresses the opinion that the United State Government should bear a part of the expenses incurred by the International Exhibition, and calling on the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in Congress to frame and urge the passage of a bill appropriating from the National Treasury a sam sufficient to pay the debt standing against the Finance Board and of settling up the accounts in full.

At the morning session Assembly Bill No. 106, redistricting the city of Newark, came up out its third reading. Mr. Kirk said he could not allow the bill to go on its final passage without entering his protest. The minority report of Mr. Maxic was then read in which he gave cogent arguments for the defeat of the bill. After a long discussion, Mr. Sewell moved to recommit the bill. This was carried by a vote of 11 to 10, Messrs. Hendrickson and Ward (Democrab) voting in the affirmative Subsequently Mr. Ward stated that he was incorrectly recorded as voting to recommit the bill. The Senator of the vote of the vote of the own into the case of the new of the work into executive session. Upon reassemants the work into executive session. rectly recorded as voting to recommit me out. In expending the them went into executive session. Upon reassembling, Mr. Hendrickson moved to reconsider the vote whereby Assembly Bill No. 100 was recommitted. To motion prevailed, and the bill was passed. I now goes to Governor McClellan, and there remains little doubt that he will sign the bill. The Senate bill relating to the school fund, and the Senate Senate bill relating to the school fund, and the Senate substitute concerning disorderly persons, were passed. At the request of Mr. Rabe, the rules were suspended, and the Senate bill relating to townships and applying to Hoboken—with the Senate sundaments—was taken up, and the amendments were concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS. The Kings County Supervisors, yesterday, received another opinion from Winchester Britton in re gard to outdoor relief. Mr. Britton says that relief outside of the county buildings can be given to the same class of persons who are cared for in the public buildings. He also explains how the provision of the laws in such cases are to ue carried out.

A motion to have the flags displayed on the Court House for a week in bonor of the Pope provoked considerable discussion. It was carried, however, by a large majority.

It was resolved to reduce the pay for the support of the county wards from 28 to 25 cents a day for each person.

son.

The Senators and Assemblymes from the county were requested to oppose Mr. Bergen's bill to place the assessment for the Ocean Parkway upon the county at

GERMAN-AMERICAN REORGANIZATION. The General Committee of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association was reerganized last evening by the election of the following officers: President, Oswald Ottendorfer; Vice-Presidents, S. D. Sewards, Charles Goepp

and Charles Dexhelmer Secretaries, Charles Wendt, Adolph Dender and Adolph Feldmann.

Mr. Ottendorfer thanked the committee for reflecting him, and arged the association to keep up its courage. The organization had in view the weifare of the citizens of New-York, such he piedgeed himself to exert all his efforts to secure that end, Resolutions were passed among others asserting "faith in the principle of independence of all political parties, and we are now more than ever convinced that true reform is only possible under a mannetpal government elected independent of party pol-ics. We decidedly support all measures for the abolition of all extravagance in the public service, and therefore favor the reduction of all salarles in view of a diminution of taxes and a restoration of prospetity."

INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH.

BILLS OF ATT BENEYS AND APPRAISERS—FOR EXAMINED GREATLY REDUCED UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

BY TALEBRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Superintendent Smyth of the Insurance Department, when before the Insurance Committee of the Senate on Tuesday, was asked to give

PREPARING THE COMPROMISE.

THE LORD SETTLEMENT PAPERS DRAFTED. POSTPONEMENT OF THE HEARING BEFORE JUDGE DONOHUE-ATTITUDE OF THE SONS.

As anticipated, the hearing in the Lord lunacy proceedings, which had been set down for yester-day morning, was postponed for one week by consent of counsel on both sides. Judge Donohue readily granted the postponement at the request of ex-Judge Fullerton who appeared for the perittoners, and of Clarence A. Seward for the defence.

This action is taken in accordance with the purpose

to compromise the difficulties of the family, which has already got so far as the drafting of the papers of settlement. These papers, however, have not yet been signed. More obstacles present themselves in the way of a perfectly satisfactory adjustment than were at first expected. As one interested in the case said yesterday: "It is always difficult in such matters to satisfy either party, and to reach a satisfactory conclusion requires a good deal of time. Since the papers were first drafted there have been a great many changes in their terms made through counsel acting under the suggestions of their clients. It is likely that negotiations of this character will continue for several days, with no doubt as to the final conclustion. Of course, the circumstances connected with the dirst approaches toward settlement, on the terms deflued by the papers, it would not be proper to state at present."

CHARLES LORD READY FOR CONCILIATION.

"I know as much and as little as you do of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution." a perfectly satisfactory adjustment than were

"I know as much and as little as you do of the com-promise of our family difficulties," said Charles Lordone of the sons of Thomas Lord, to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. "I called at the office of our lawyers to-day and learned of the postponement of the hearing in the Courts for one week. Mr. Day told me that the negotiations pending for a settlement were in ago; as soon as a definite conclusion was reached, he promised to send word to my brothers and myself. At present everything is left to the discretion of the counsel. Whatever terms they agree to with the other side will be ratified by us. I do not myself at this time know wint is demanded or conceled. At the beginning of the negotiations terms were submitted to us, but these were

afterwards much altered, and I do not know what their form now is.

The effort to sceure a compromise came about, as it seems to me, in a perfectly instirral way. We had, as I told you in a foraier listeriew, intended, before my father's instrince, to have a commission in homey appointed. We knew him to be of maximal mind, and we expected that he would be declared so without any nuble notoricity or the case appearing in the papers. Even when we took the action we did in the courts after his marriage, we had no idea that it would astract so much attention. This notoricity has been exceedingly disagreeable and painful to me. I would rather leave my home here—[Mr. Lord spoke emphatically, looking about his elegant parlors]—and live at a boarding house than to have this case come up again in the courte. If it should be brought there, it would be nece sary to expose to the public many unpleasant family afters, which it would be much better for all concerned to keep concealed. Then, too, the old cry would be raised of washing family linen in public.

g family linen in public.
"Another thing that made us willing to make a com-

THE IRON INDUSTRY'S PROTEST.

AN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS IN OFFICIENT TO THE WOOD TABIFF. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, I
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—James M. Swank, Secre-

ev of the American Iron and Steel Association, Committee, to-day, the address of that association, adopted at their meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. It may be recoilected that that meeting was secret, and its proceedings in full have not before transpired. The following resolutions embody

fore transpired. The following resolutions embody the substance of the address:

Recolored, That it is the menhances opinion of this meeting that the present tariff about most be disturbed until the business of the country has fully recovered from its long prostration, and not even then unless a thorough investigation is first made of the business needs of the country, in which investigation representatives or all American industrial interests shall be consulted.

mited.

Resulted. That the reduction of the duty on scrap from to a nominal rate will greatly interters with the produc-tion of pig from, by flowing the country with scrap from from all parts of the world, and making it a substitute for the former article to the extent of the quantity im-

ported. Resolved, That Section 21 which permits "all materials for the construction, equipment, or repair of vessels of the United States to be imported in bond and withdrawn therefrom without the payment of duty "is an octous dis-crimination against the makers of beams, angle iron, plate

the United States to be imported in bond and withdrawn therefrom without the payment of duty "is an others discrimination against the makers of beams, made fron, plate iron, stanchion-iron cables, anchors, and other material used in the construction and equipment of iron ships, and subjects their business under conditions of absolute free trade to the competition of foreigners; that such a privilege is neither desired nor asked for by the builders of fron ships, nor is it desirable or advantageous to commerce to encourage the use of inferior foreign material in the construction of Americak-built ships.

Recolved, That we are opposed to admitting foreign-built ships owned whosily by clizens of the United States to registry or license and to all the benefits and privileges of vessels of the United States, because it would interfer directly with the weil-established industry of building from ships in our own waters, would desire thousands of shelled American mechanics and laborers of their vocation and means of subsistence and would explicit the merchant marine which is training and supporting mariners who are the reliance of our commerce and of our many.

Recolved, That pariotisms**, good policy and common prudence require that American commerce should be transacted on the open seas, as well as in the interior waters, in American-built vessels.

Recolved, That pariotisms**, good policy and common prudence require that American commerce should be transacted on the open seas, as well as in the interior waters, in American-built vessels.

Recolved, That we send greeting to all sister associations in this country which represent industries whose existence is menaced by the proposed Tariff Bill and that we carried the first and the proposed of the first and the proposed of the proposed of the present tariff, not compromising the one nor agreeing to attend the other.

Recolved, That are number of the present tariff, and compromising the one nor agreeing to account to bear to Washington the address a

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

WILLIAM UPHAM'S SETTLEMENT.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 14.-At a meeting of the creditors of William Upham & Co., and the Spencer Wootlen Co., of Spencer, to-day, all the creditors except one were present. The habilities were ascertained to be \$122,000, or the assets \$63,000, exclusive of real estate and mortgages. The creditors all accepted a proposition for 50 cents on the dollar in two and four months.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Henry Fisher, a bartender, committed suicide to day to avoid arrest on a charge of lar-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Supreme Court, in the case of John Beavers, for the inurder of John W. Sewell. Beavers will be executed to morrow.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 14.—Five pounds of full muster in Leet & Smith's percussion cap factory exploded to day, demolishing the building, and instantly killing Gils B. Smith, innor partner of the firm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The dead body of a man, with both legs cut off, was found near Highland Station, on the Hudson Kiver Railroad, this morning. The remains have not yet been identified.

Indianapous, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Supreme Court,

the Insurance Department, when before the Insurance Committee of the Senate on Tuesday, was asked to give the amounts of the attorneys' and appraisers' bills for the examination of life insurance companies made by him. He has promptly turnished the desired information. All the bills for examination, certified by the superintendent, are on record in his office, and he furnished a summary of them to the Insurance Committee to-day. Controller Olcott by sending forth his circular asking the insurance companies of New-York for information on this point, has accordingly sent for figures which he might have obtained by simply sending a messenger into the basement of the State House. The most significant portion of Mr. Smyth's report is a table showing that the rate per cent of the charges of the attorneys and appraisers of the department for examining insurance companies— estimating it by the amount of mortgages examined— has been far less under Mr. Smyth's administration than under that of his predecessors. Below is the table: Rate per cent of bills of attorneys'certified by the Supernitendent and audited by the Controller to the amount of mortgages, examined under chapter 593, laws of 1873, previous to February 16, 1877; Number of pieces, 89. Average fee per cept, seven-tenths of 1

Rate per cent of bills of attorneys to the amount of mortgages examined since February 16, 1877: Number of pieces, 4,611. Average fee per cent, one-ninth of

Rate per cent of bills of appraisers, certified by the Superintendent and audited by the Controller, to the amount of mortgages examined under chapter 593, laws of 1873, previous to February 16, 1877: Number of pieces, 96. Average fee per cent, one-tenth of 1

er cent. Rate per cent of bills of appraisers to the amount of merigages examined since February 16, 1877; number of pieces, 2,196. Average fee per cent, one-twenthith of 1 per cent.

one of them is certified by Henry L. Clinton, John K. Porter, and George Ticknot Cartis. The other is certifield by Alexander H. Green, Lord, Day & Lord, and Foster & Thompson. Messrs. Harris & Rudd's bill in the Universal Life Insurance Company case is certified as reasonable and proper by the Hon. Matthew Hale and the Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. Matthew Hale and the Hon. Henry Smith, both of Albany, and was paid to these gentlemen direct by order of Justice Landon, in which order His Honor uses these words: "And that said injunction order be further modified so as to authorize the said company to pay to the parties hereimafter named the following bill, being for expenses incurred by or on the request of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in examining the affairs of the said company.

THE REPORT.

Following is Superintendent Smyth's statement as to services performed by the gentlemen who have exam-med the titles to the property owned by, and mortgaged to, the various life insurance companies, and of those who have appraised the value of the property: THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The examination of this company was begun under my immediate predecessor in office, and continued by the attorneys designated by him, appraisers agreed upon, as afterward noted. The bill of Frederick H. Betts, for the examination of 1,216 titles, comprising abstracts bonds, mortgages and other papers, involving upwards of \$16,200,000, amounts to \$15,988 21, a little less than one-tenth of one per cent of the mount of the mortgages. Concerning this bill there are in the Assarance Department three communications, one from Henry L. Clinton, esq., of New-York City, in which he says: "I have examined the state ment hereto annexed, marked A, showing the character of the services rendered by you in the examination of the titles of the Equinnel Life Insurance. In answer to the request that I should state what I considered the services reasonably worth, I would say that, taking into consideration the large number of, titles I think the following charges are moderate, fair and reasonable. For the first 500 titles not less than \$25 each for the next 500 titles \$20 each; for the balance \$35 each. In this statement in respect to charges, I take into causideration the responsibility assumed by you in the statement in the period title to the record title to the requirement of the period they be record title to the requirement of the responsibility assumed by you in the statement. cealed. Then, too, the old cry would be rhased of washing family linen in public.

"Another thing that made us willing to make a compromise, was the prospect of long delay in the courts. If there were a judicial contest, it could not be settled for many months, it may beyens. I have let that, in great at least, there must be a speedy conclusion of some kind. I have been enabled to live merely through the generously of creditors and kindness of friends. I still hold they still be the compression of some they 3,500 check my father gave me, against wind they are no assets in bank, and which, therefore, is useless to me. My brothers are in nearity a similar stillar tion. Do you wonder, in view of all these circustances, that we prefer a compromise to a prolongation to such a settlement it will come from the other side, not from us. We desire a reconciliation upon the most just terms. We have no idea of being allow the most just terms. We have no idea of being allow the most just terms. We have no idea of being allow the most just terms. We have no idea of being allow they we should receive—that is neclose to hone. But may from prosent combarrassions, and make us feel the my fining like a reasonable adjustment would releve us from our prosent combarrassions, and make us feel the contract of the services reasonably worth, I would say that there was sometialize apon which we could rely, whether any forms will be asserted to by him prothers nor myself will place any time the way of a seedy settlement.

How my father may feel toward us I am unable to learn. I have seen him only once since the marriage of the services reasonabling assumed by you have any time the way of a seedy settlement.

How my father may feel toward us I am unable to learn. I have seen him only once since the marriage of the services redered. In view of the automatic of the services redered, in view of the automatic of the services redered. In the charges, I take there may feel toward us I am unable to learn. I have seen him only once since the marri

gertlemen by the company, if any. The Atlantic Murcal Life Insurance Company bill of Mesars Harrisand Rand, alterneys for the examination of twenty-two titles of property, owned by, and morgaged to, take company, comprising abstracts, bonds, mortigages and other papers involving 895,000, which bill is made out at one-fourth of one per cent on the amount involved, and amounts to \$258.50.

S. 258 50.

C. H. Thomas, four pieces in Renaselaer County, \$5; N. W. Kasen, one piece, Broome County, \$50; Peter Davis, one piece, Orelda County, \$19 40; E. B. Grant, one piece, New York City, \$89 57; M. Wallace, John Rowland and W. B. Melhas, forty-two pieces, Albany County, \$175. These bills, I am informed, have been andfied by the Controller, and the amounts pula to the parsies interested.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The bill of Messrs. Harris & Radd, attorneys, for the examination of 105 titles of property, owned by, and mortgaged to this company, involving \$2,105,-957, amounts to \$2,358 95, being one-fourth of 1 per cent on mortgages, and \$5,000 on property

of 1 per cent on mortrages, and \$5,000 on property owned. On this bill is the following: "From the statement made to us by Mr. Harris of the services performed and the responsibility attending the same, we are of the opinion that the within amount is a reasonable and proper charge.

"July 10, 1577. HENRY SMITH."

Is was ordered to be paid by Mr. Justice Landon, on the 6th day of September, 1877, by an order in the following terms: "And that said injunction order be further modified so as to authorize the said company to pay for expenses incurred by or on the request of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in examining the affairs of the said company: To Harris & Rudd, attorneys-at-law, for examining tructs of title to mortgaged property and real estate,

"To Harris & Rudd, artorneys-at-law, for examining abstracts of title to mertgaged property and real estate, owned \$2,395 95.

"The Atterney-General may want to modify the above order apon the return of the order to show cause, without additional papers, or at any other time.

"A. S. Landon, Justice Supreme Court."

The following gentlemen rendered bills for services in examinations of titles of property owned by and mortgaged to this company, which were critised to by the Supermiendent, and, I am informed, andited by the Controller, and are as follows: Moran, Engles & Wolf, attorneys at law, of Chicago, Ill., for examination of five (5) titles of property owned by, and mortgaged to this company, involving \$44,335, amounting to \$300; the oill of denjamin H. Mash, Richmond, Va., for the examination of one title of property for said company, involving \$75,000, amounting to \$100. The above order of Judge Landon, authorized the payment of the bills of Grubb & Withams, Richmond, Va., \$100; Coloman & Lalmberg, New-York City, \$1,000; T. C. Pinti, Owego, N. Y., \$1,235 53.

The following gentlemen rendered bills for appraising property mortgaged to, and owned by, this company, witch were certified by the Superintendent, and, I am informed, amoited by the Controller, and are as tollows:

H. S. Duguid, nine pieces of property in Onoudaga

informed, another by the Controller, and are as tolows:

H. S. Duguid, nine pieces of property in Onondaga
County, \$106; D. J. Blauvett, cight pieces in Rockland
County, \$126; Joseph Barrett, four pieces in Westenester County, \$48; Whiting & Davenport, twenty-one
pieces in Kings County, \$226; J. P. Wakeman, forty
pieces in New-Jersey, \$226; Grubb & Williams, one
piece in Virginia, \$50. The waole amount is audited by
the Controller, amounting to \$775. NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Bill of Messrs. Walde, Toby and Grever, for the ex amination of 2,678 titles comprising abstracts, bonds, mertgages and other papers, involving \$9,896,424, amounting to \$24,870-53, being one-fourth of 1 per cent. Touching this bill there is on file in this department a letter addressed to the Superintendent, ment a letter addressed to the Superintendent, which says that for such examination, including the tracing of the chain of thie, scratiny of the property, descriptions as they appear in the rectuals of the deeds testing the completeness of the official searches attached to the abstracts and inquiry into any questions which may be presented and certifying the result. We consider \$10 a very reasonable and proper charge for each abstract, assuming a large number to be submitted at a thue; for single cases that fee would be inadequate.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, FORTER & THOMPSON.

It is nuclerated that this bill has been paid direct to the attorneys by the company.

the attorneys by the company.

Appraisers' Bills.

Appraisers' Bills.

John Laimbeer, for appraising 1,375 pieces of property in New-York County, mortgaged for \$15,427,770, amounting to \$5,000; John Rowland, 3 pieces, Albany County, \$50; John A. Piace, 14 pieces, Oswego County, \$50; Hall Fanton, 2 pieces, Schuyler County, \$10; Walter Sessions, 10 pieces, Chautauqua County, \$123 60; E. A. Carpenter, 1 piece, Saffoik County, \$23 10; W. H. Danties, 1 piece, \$1. Lawrence County, \$13; W. B. Woodin, *1x pieces, Cayuga County, \$13; W. B. Woodin, *1x pieces, Cayuga County, \$14 50; Oliver

Bonike, one piece, Greene County, \$10; G. Robertson, ir five pieces, Renssalaer County, \$20; A. C. Churchill, three pieces, Fulton County, \$11; C. H. Thomson, one piece, Steuben County, \$15; H. S. Dugind, seven pieces, Cortland and Onondaga Counties, \$67 57; Warren Granger, twenty-nine pieces, Eric County, \$175; L. Bradford Prince, eighty-seven pieces, Queen's County, \$21,76; \$435; T. C. Platt. three pieces, Pioga County, \$21,76; \$435; T. C. Platt. three pieces, Chemung County, \$21,76; \$405; C. Progaton, \$100; Granger, twenty-mine pieces, Enter County, \$21,70; \$435; T. C. Platt, three pieces, Tioga County, \$21,70; \$435; T. C. Platt, three pieces, Tioga County, \$21,70; H. A. Wadesworth, three pieces, Chemung County, \$410; H. A. Wadesworth, three pieces, Chemung County, \$413; J. B. Chute, three pieces, Sehencetady County, \$413; J. B. Chute, three pieces, Sehencetady County, \$43,30; J. S. Coop, one piece, Saratoga County, \$42,30; J. S. Celick, one piece, Saratoga County, \$20; F. W. Prince, one piece, Ontario County, \$7; W. F. Townsend, ten pieces, Richmond County, \$25; J. W. Baker, two pieces, Washington County, \$42,42; W. S. Bostwick, I piece, Tompkins County, \$4,24; W. S. Bostwick, I piece, Tompkins County, \$4,24; W. S. Hostwick, I piece, Tompkins County, \$4,24; W. S. Hostwick, I piece, Tompkins County, \$200; J. W. Henry, 138 pieces in New-Jersey, \$730; John Van Voorhees, 42 pieces, Monroe County, \$200; Joseph Barreit, 23 pieces, Westchester County, \$230; C. R. Skinner, 7 pieces, Jefferson County, \$235. The bills of Geo. H. Henry was reduced before certification by the Superintendent from \$1,460 to \$730; of John B. Clute from \$46,30 to \$1,30; and of Warren Granger from \$225 to \$175. A bill was rendered by C. M. Denuison for \$225, but being objected to by the company, was not certified, and is, as far as I am aware, unpaid.

MANHATIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The bill of Harris and Rudd, attorneys-at-law, for expantination of 305 mortgages, amounting to \$4,309,848 24, held by and in possession of this company and certifying the abstracts of twenty-four parcels of real estate vained at \$741,641 12 owned by said company, \$3,414 36 being one-cichth of 1 per cent on such valuation. This bill, it is believed, was paid the attorney by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company without any certificate from the Superintendent.

Appraiser Mr. Joseph Barrett has rendered a bill for appraising lands in Westchester County in blank, but the prices have not yet been determined upon, and Mr. Henry E. Abell. Nyack, Rockland County, has also rendered a bill of \$20 for appraising a piece of property in the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, which is not yet adjusted. In this connection it may be proper to state that an appraiser's bill has been rendered to the company by Mr. Thomas Murphy. A letter, of which the following is a copy, explains the case briefly:

"November 29, 1877."

has been renered to the collowing is a copy, explains the case briefly:

"To Herry Stokes, esq., president Manhatan Life Insurance Company, New-York City.

"Bear Sin: Mr. Deputy Superintendent McCall reports to me that you have expressed disastisfaction with the amount of the bill rendered to your company by Mr. Thos, Murphy for his services in appraising the value of property ewned by and mortgaged to the Manhatan Life Insurance Company; permit me to remind you that I informed you that I would not certify any bill for payment of the services rendered by Mr. Murphy until the same was proved to me by your signature, or that of any other proper officer of your company, that the amount thereof was satisfactory to you. I certified the same with great hesitation, as the bill seemed large. I have requested Mr. Murphy not to present the bill until I may can opportunity of conversing with him and with you on the subject. Very respectfully yours.

"P. S.—I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Murphy," Accompanying the copy of this letter to Mr. Murphy was this:

"Nov. 29, 1877.

"Hon. Thomas Murphy," No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. City.

was this:

"Nov. 29, 1877.

"Hon. Thomas Murphy, No. 6 Broadway, N. F. City.

"Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention tota copy
of a letter sent by me this day to the president of the
Munhatton Life Insurance Company, which explains itself. Yours respectfully, John F. Sayth, Supt."

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The bill of Messrs. Harris & Rudd, attorneys-at-law, for the examination and certifying to the validity, title, etc., of eighty mortgages, amounting to the sum of etc., of eighty mortgages, amounting to the sam of \$466,600, held by and in possession of this company, and certifying the abstracts of two parcels of real estate owned by this company, amounting to \$293.165 \$4 for \$1.899 40, being one-quarter of 1 per cent of said valuations. This bill has not been certained by the superintendent, but he is informed that it has been paid by the company.

Appraisers' Bills.

Approasers Bias.

Messrs. Murphy and Laimbeer, appraising 108 pieces of property in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, \$2,175. These bills were certified by the Superintendent, and are understood to have been paid direct to the parties interested.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Bill of Harris & Rudd, attorneys at law, for examining and certifying to the validity of titles, etc., of seventy mortgages, tamounting to the sum of \$323,650, neid by and in possession of this company, and certifying to the abstract of title of nine percels of real estate valued Appraisers' Bills.

Appraisers' Bills.

The bill of Henry E. Abeil, I piece of land in Greene Co., ...; Evander Sly, 3 pieces, Ontario Co., \$5; L. B. Prince, I piece, Ricamond Co., \$10; Josepa Barrett, 5 pieces, Westchester Co., \$5; C. M. Dennison, I piece, Oneida Co., \$15; Warren Granger, 2 pieces, Eric Co., \$12; C. R. Skinner, I piece, Jefferson Co., \$5; H. B. Hansom, 2 pieces, Saratoga Co., \$17; Lainbeer & Murphy, 56 pieces in the Counties of New-York and Kings, \$500; George H. Henry, 13 pieces in New-Jersey, \$130.

Those bills have been cartified and are understood to These bills have been certified and are understood to have been paid direct to the parties.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Harris and Rudd, attorneys-at-law, for examination and certifying to the validity, title, etc., of 133 mortgages, amounting to the sum of \$1,091,064 50, held by and in possession of this company, and certifying to abstract of title of sixty-five parcels of real estate, valued at \$1,002,126 59, amounting to \$2,616 48, being is of 1 per cent. This bill has not been certified by the superintendent, but is supposed to have been paid by the company direct to the parties.

REPORT BY SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH-UNFORTU-NATE INVESIMENTS AND LOANS-THE CAPITAL IMPAIRED, BUT A SURPLUS OF \$51,552, AS RE-GARDS POLICY-HOLDERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.-Superintendent Smith, of the Insurance Department, issued a report, to-day, show-ing the result of the recent examination of the Homostendent says that included in the assets of the company are \$31,600 in bonds of the towns of Yares, Somerset & Lewiston issued in aid of the of Yates, Somerset & Lewiston issued in aid of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company. The validity of the bonds is in dispute, and the coupons are past due and unpaid. There is ho deannil in the market for the same, but the superintendent is of the opinion that they could be sold at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar, and has therefore placed them at that amount. By reason of foreclosure the company is in possession of nine pieces of real estate situated in New-York and New-Jersey, costing \$40,651.99. According to the report of the appraisors appointed by the Superintendent, the value of said property is \$23,875. Two of the pieces, in amount \$900, were taken for debt; the other seven were taken under foreclosure; the amount originally loaned on the same was \$28,000; the present assessed varue, \$17,260. Only one piece produces any income to the company, he amount of sech income being \$660. It will be seen, therefore, that over \$70,000 of the company's invested assess are not interest-bearing nor income-producing; namely, the amounts invested in town bords and real estate. The investments have been carefully investigated, each piece of property owned by or mortgages to the company having been examined as to title and value. In three instances the loans are found to be in excess of the present values of the property mortgaged. The excesses are in amount \$15,000, but in one case, where the excesses is \$10,000, the superintendent is sansfeld, from information furnished, that the bond of the company incomes and tened to the property mortgaged. The excesses are in amount \$15,000, but in one case, where the excess is \$10,000, the superintendent is sansfeld, from information furnished, that the bond of the corporation making the mortgage will protect the company from loss, and therefore no deduction on account of of sua lond is made.

The collateral loans, with a single exception, are made according to law. The company is economically managed by reputable gentence. The company has been struggline for some time that th Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company. The validity of

FUNERAL OF EX-SECRETARY WELLES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.-The funeral of the Hon. Gideon Weiles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was attended at St. John's Church this afternoon. The ervices of the Protestant Episcopal Church were onducted by Bishop Williams, the Rev. Dr. E. R. Washurne, of Calvary Church, New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Miller, Rector of St. John's Church. The coffin was of solid oak, and as Mr. Welles had during his life expressed a dislike for profuse floral decorations, there were, by request, no floral offerings, the family and one or two quest, no floral effertings, the family and one or two intimate friends only placing upon the casket a wreath, with a sheaf of wheat and a cross. The pall-bearers were the Hon. G. V. Fox and the Hon. Wm. Faxon, both Assistant-Secretaries of Inte Navy under Mr. Welles, Governor R. D. Hubbard, ex Governor J. R. Hawley, M. F. Merritt, of Stamford, A. E. Burr and Henry K. Morgan of this city, and Colouel J. L. Broome, of the United States Marine Corps. Among those present were Mrs. Admiral Farragot and her son. The burial took place at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PARTISAN COURT. COLUMBIA. S. C., Feb. 14.-The Legislature,

to-day, elected six circuit judges, to fill vacancies oc-casioned by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, as follows: For the First Circuit, B. C. Pressiey, Charleston; Second Circuit, A. P. Aldrich, Barawell; Third Circuit, A. J. Shaw, Sumter; Fourth Circuit, J. H. Hud-son, Mariboro; Sixth Circuit, T. J. Mackey, Chester; and for the Eighth Circuit, Thomas Thomson, Abbeville. The gentlemen chosen were designated by a Democratic cancus, held last night, and are all Democratics, except Mr. Mackey, who is a Republican. The bond commis-sion's report will not be considered until next week. The opinion is growing stronger, every day, in favor of accepting a settlement under the Consolidation Act of 1873. Circuit, A. J. Shaw, Sumter; Fourth Circuit, J. H. Hud-

King Victor owed but \$3,000,000 when he died. When the new King said he would tread in the footsteps of his father, certain tradesmen resolved: "You can't do it at my grocery."—[Detroit Free Press. TELEPHONIC TRAGEDY.—Musical Master of the Future.—Help! Help! I've turned on Wagner, and—oh, lor—I can't stop him!—[Funny Folks. XLVth CONGRESS--- IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

SENATOR JONES SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF THE CHEAT SILVER DOLLAR-MR. BLAINE OFFERS A SUBSTI-TO FE FOR THE BILL-THE HOUSE TALKS POLITICS

AND FINANCE.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 14, 1878.

In the Senate to-day, the Vice-President laid

efore the Senate reports in regard to the less of the

before the Senate reports in regard to the less of the United States steamer Huron.

Mr. WITHERS (Dem., Va.) presented resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the farmers of Lonias County, Va., urging prompt action on the proposition to reduce the tax on tobacco.

In presenting the resolution Mr. WITHERS said it was important that action should be had promptly. He believed that the present tax on tobacco is ruinous to the tobacco interests, and would be found exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of the Government.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) presented the memorial of banks and banking institutions of the City of New-York remonstrating azams the passage of the Bland Silver Bill. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Bayard said he did so with pleasure, as the paper expressed the views of men who, perhaps more than any other class of men in the country, were charge i with the care of the property of a great body of critices of the Unified States, and they made the representations contained in the memorial with full knowledge of their responsibility.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented twenty-four petitions from New-York, praying for the remonetization of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver and the repeal of the Specie Restantion of the silver

Mr. RANDOLPH (Dem., N. J.) presented the memo-rial of the Mayor and City Connell of Elizabeth, N. J., in regard to the improvement of the Elizabeth River. Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) presented the petition of B. H. Wright, of Rome, N. Y., in favor of an early re-

B. H. Wright, of Rome, N. Y., in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, and making certain suggestions in regard thereto.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. WALLACE (Deta., Penn.)—In relation to the Japanese indemnity fund.
By Mr. JOHNSTON (Dem., Va.)—To extend the time in waich payments may be made of final rees in cases of patents passed and allowed.
By Mr. SAUNDERS (Rep., Neb.)—To provide a temperary government for the Territory of Lancoln.
By Mr. GROYER (Dem., Or.) (by request)—Authorizing the survey of a water route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via the Upper Mississippi and the Columbia Rivers.

Pacific, via the Upper Mississippi and the Columbia Rivers.

By Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.)—To organize the Territory of Oklahama.

Mr. VOGRHEES (Dem., Ind.) submitted the following:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Judicary be, and the same is, hereby instructed to accretian at its cardiest convenience whether or not the railroad companies referred to by the acts of the XXXIXth Congress, approved respectively July 25, 26 and 27, 1893, and entitled respectively.

"An set granting lands to the State of Ramess to said in the construction of the Kanasa and Nossle Valley Railroad, and its extension to Red River;" "An act granting lands to the State of Kanasa to said in the construction of the Kanasa and Nossle Valley Railroad, and its extension to Red River;" "An act granting lands to the State of Kanasa to said in the construction of a southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and telegraph line from Fort Rivey, Kanasa, to Fort Smith, Arkinsaa, and "An act granting land to att in the construction of a riferond and telegraph line from fort in the States of Missouri and Ackanasa to toe Pacific const," have issued bonds of any kind predicated upon the conditional land-grants of the lands of the Indian Torritory claimed by said companies under said acts. If it be accertained that such bonds have been assued, then it shall be the dary of said committee to accertain in whose possession the bonds are, and for what beryone.

Readvect further, That said committee, in the discharge of

Basic level forther. That said committee, in the discharge of its duties aforesaid, be authorized to call for persons an papers, and where necessary, to compel the attendance of walnessee in its investigations, and to report the result of said in vestigations to this body during the present session of Con Laid over, at the suggestion of Mr. INGALLS (Bep.

Kansas).

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) called up the House joint resolution, declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled aparits is inexpedient.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Matthews (Rep., Ohio), Mr. McCreery (Dew., Ky.), and Mr. Bayard (Dew.,

e resolution was then read a third time and passed.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 40; nays, 9.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Bailey (Dem., Tenn), Conover (Rep., Fla.), Davis (Dem., W.Va.), Dennis (Dem., Mol.). McCreery (Dem., Ky.), Merrimon (Dem., N. C.), Morgan (Dem., Als.), Randoiph (Dem., N. J.) and Ransom (Dem., N. C.)

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L.) submitted a resolution that on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, the Senate would proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar not objected to, and that each Senator desiring to, be allowed to speak once, not exceeding five minutes, on any bill.

Mr. SAUL-SEGRY objected.

Mr. ANTHONY sand it was just the stage of the season to pass such a resolution. Should it be allowed to remain until the end of the session, the calendar would have no chance at all.

until the end of the session, the calendar would have no chance at all.

The resolution was laid aside.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mr.) submitted a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate any correspondence between our Government and that of China relating to the Ward ciaims and the claims of Charles E. Hill, for the charter of the steamer Kear Jeor.

Agreed to, Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) called up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, being that reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with amendments, on the 5th inst. Mr. Ferry explained the bill, Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

SENATOR JONES ON SILVER.

SENATOR JONES ON SILVER. A PERSONAL EXPLANATION—NOT INTERESTED IN ANY

PAYING MINE.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Silver Bill. Mr. JONES (Rep., Nev.) took the floor in support

Bill. Mr. JONES (Rep., Nev.) took the floor in support of the bill. In concluding he said:

Mr. President, in the remarks which I have had the honor of submitting to day. I have endeavored to demonstrate that sliver has not depreciated in value since its demonetization, and that the general reference to the sliver dollar proposed in this bill as a dishonoring medium of pavment and as a depreciated coin, shows a strange misapprehension of the facts, or a sinister perversion of the truth. Before taking my seat, however, I ask the forbearance of the Senate while I make brief allusion to matters personal to me, and of special interest to my State.

I have not been unobservant of the effects to create a general public impression that in advocating the rehabilitation of silver I are controlled by unworthy and sanister motives. Nor am I insensible to the labored endeavor to disparage my action by the repetition of the statement that I am one of the owners of those fruitful properties known as the bonanza mines, and that my personal gains would be directly and immensely enhanced by the remonetization of silver. To this I now proceed to make specific deavor to disparage my action by the repetition of the statement that I am one of the owners of those frustial properties known as the bonanza mines, and that my personal gains would be directly and immeasely cubanced by the remonetization of silver. To this I now proceed to make specific reply. I never had any considerable interest In the bonanza mines, and the little interest I did once have has long since been disposed of. The fact that I have not had connection with productive silver mines since the silver question was agitated other than occasional unimportant transactions in steeks in San Francisco by my business agent on my account, so inconsiderable that I did not keep informed of them, is well known to my constituents and to all others who have knowledge of my affairs. I do own stock in one of the very large number of non-paying mines on the Constek lode. This mine ceased to be productive more than three years are. A vast amount of money has been paid by its stockholders to carry on the extensive explorations continuously made since that time. That it ever will again become a productive name is a matter of only distant hope. I have no investment in productive silver names, and my investment in non-productive silver usines are much less extensive than in mines which produce gold exclusively. Each and every statement to the contrary I declare here in this presence to be utterly and ungualifiedly untrue. I advocate the remonetization of silver because both justice and expediency domand it, and because, even if it does not restore a full measure of prospecity, it will check the rapidly spireading bonarantey and poverty which threaten to overwhelm the country.

Of the four grantemen composing what is known as the Bonanza firm, I believe, although I have no authority for stating it, that the two who have personally devoted all the year of their manhood to gold and silver mining are in favor of the remonetization of silver. They show by long practical experience the mapssholity of flooding the world with chea

RAPPING THE KNUCKLES OF THE EAST. But denying as I do that I am personally interested in the remonetization of silver, I wish to have it distinctly

understood that I do not even by implication admit that my right to legislate the subject would be lost or in any way impaired if the reverse were true. A fastidious ness of this delicate order would be more nice than wise. It has never been required of any one here except the alleged owners of silver mines. Has it ever been regarded as dishonorable for legislators.

cept the alleged owners of silver mines. Has it ever been regarded as dishonorable for legislators, who may have personal interests in fron, copper, lead, and sait unless, in cotton factories, or in any other manufacturing industry, or in woolgowing, to vote for or azainst tariffs and other laws directly affecting those interests? Has this gausy wittee restrained owners of stock in National banks from voting in controlling numbers for laws directly heading inguity wittee restrained owners of stock in National banks from voting there on such questions? If such a rule were insisted upon might it not leave one or both branches of Congress without a quotum? Might not the struct enforcement of such a rule render necessary the creation of an idle and privileged class to legislate for the country?

Does anybody doubt that the Senators from Massachusetts would rise with indignation if anybody should stigmatize as blubber gamblers, whalebone speculators, and members of an "oil ring," the brouzed whatenen of Nantucket and New-Bedford who, when fortune has favored, bring safely into port the wealth which they have not obtained by wrecking railroads or by watering railroad stocks, or by puts and calls and short corners us stocks, but which they have created by strugging with the cold, the darkness, the storms, the lecters of Aretic seas. And why should I restrain my indignation when I hear the stigmatizing epithet of "bonanza swindlers" applied to my constituents who are to-day tolling in gloomy passages under exhausting heats, two thousand feet below the surface of the earth, away from the cheering light of day, in an industry which is believed to pay less profit upon the average than any other known to man I do not shrink from the comparison of the ways and methods of its acquisitions of wealth in the mining industry on the